

REMARKS

Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 have been presented for examination in the above-identified U.S. Patent Application.

Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 have been rejected in the Office Action dated 12/30/2003.

Claims 1, 7, 14, 20, and 27 have been amended by this Amendment B.

Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 are still in the Application and reconsideration of the Application is
5 hereby respectfully requested.

Referring to Paragraph 3 of the Office Action dated December 30, 2003, Claims 1, 2, 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 23, and 27 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
10 unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,598,560 issued in the name of Benson in view of U.S. Patent 6,151,702 issued in the name of Overturf et al. Referring to Paragraph 4, Claims 3, 7-9, 11-13, 16, 20-22, 24-26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beson
15 (cited above), in view of Overturf (cited above) in further view of U.S. Patent 5,933,641 issued in the name of Ma.

Before discussing the references, the invention as
20 described in independent Claims 1, 14, and 27 of the

Application will be summarized. In these independent Claims, a translation of the source program from a source device to translation program to be used on a target device. The initial translation is performed by a
5 processor, the source program being divided into elements and the individual elements being translated into translation elements. At this point, the source elements and the translation elements are displayed visually in a spatial relationship that allows the corresponding source
10 and translation elements to be compared. At this point, the user, who compares the corresponding elements, has an input unit available and can correct the translation element. Note that what is implied here is that the user who is performing the comparison and effects the changes
15 must be very knowledgeable to be able to compare the program elements. But, when that ability is available, the translation can be performed much more efficiently.

Examiner has cited the Overturf reference as
20 disclosing a procedure for visually-assisted program translation. While, visually-assisted program translation is a satisfactory summary, the Overturf reference, upon examination, teaches away from the present invention even for the portions that have been
25 selected based on the teaching of the present invention. At the core of the Overturf reference is a process that is referred to as "generating a cross reference between a first set of data items and a second set of data items."
(Col. 2 Lines 26-28. Cross reference apparatus is shown
30 in Fig. 1. The cross reference procedure is described in

Col. 5, lines 1-18. Note that what is done in the cross
referencing system including the resolution of many-to-
many ambiguities is performed in the present invention in
the processor translation of the source elements to the
5 translation elements. Note also that the matrix
generated by the Overturf system and available to the
user of that system is not performed by the user in the
present invention. Where the invention of the
Application departs from the Overturf reference is shown
10 in the flowchart of Fig. 2. The present invention does
not use the procedures that result in the generation of
errors. Instead, the user in the present invention is
present with the source elements and the translation
elements in a spatial relationship such that they can, if
15 in error, be corrected. Note that the independent Claims
of the Overturf reference are directed to the generation
of the cross-reference matrix and the subsequent use
thereof. Note, for example, in Claim 3 of the Overturf
reference, after the translating step, the next step is
20 generating error messages. Further in Claim 3, executing
step, the user selects from a list of options to correct
the errors. In contradistinction, the present invention
does not disclose the use of errors messages to resolve
problems in the program translation. In fact, aside from
25 the generation of the cross reference matrix, the
Overturf reference does not describe any particular
spatial relationship for the source elements and the
program elements. Thus, although the Overturf reference
uses a display device to assist in the program
30 translation, the use of the display device is different.

The display device is used to generate the cross reference matrix and to assist in translation using the cross reference matrix. Nowhere is the use of the display device to spatially orient the source and translation elements to permit a user to correct the translation disclosed or claimed. Consequently, Claims 1, 14, and 27 are believed to be in condition for allowance. For the same reasons, Claims 2, 3, 6-14, 15, 16, and 19-26, depending from Claims 1 and 14, are believed to be in condition for allowance.

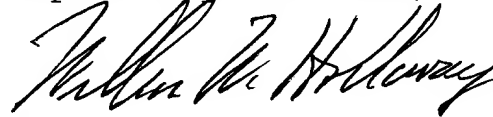
Therefore, rejection of Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benson in view of Overturf (with Claims 3, 7-9, 11-13, 16, 20-22, 24-26 being rejecting in further view of Ma) is respectfully traversed.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and the
5 foregoing discussion, it is believed that Claims 1-3, 6-
16, and 19-27 are now in condition for allowance and
allowance of Claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-27 is hereby
respectfully requested.

10 Should any matters remain that can be resolved by a
telephonic interview, Examiner is invited to contact the
undersigned attorney at the designated telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,



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